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MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

The first measure passed by the thirty-eighth general assembly is joint and concurrent resolution, No. 3, introduced by Senator Gash, and authorizes and instructs the secretary of state to forward to the clerk of the circuit court of DeKalb county the notarial bond of Isom T. Atterberry approved March 21, 1892. There are a number of suits pending in DeKalb county on Atterberry's bond and the bondsmen claim that their names were forged. Atterberry became involved in crooked transactions by which he secured about \$100,000 and is said to be somewhere in South America.

In the senate the committee on agriculture, with the report and recommendation, killed the bill to repeal the corrupt practices act. It was almost unanimously postponed indefinitely.

The committee on criminal jurisprudence reported favorably the bill reducing the time for challenging juries in criminal cases from forty-eight to twenty-four hours.

The same committee also reported an amendment on Senator Yeater's bill reducing the price for feeding prisoners from 50c to 30c a day. The amendment put the price at 40c a day. The amendment created a lively discussion. It was first defeated, then reconsidered. Senator Love vigorously contended that 40c was too much to pay, and that it was absurd to argue that prisoners could not be fed for 30c a day. After a lively debate the amendment was adopted. The senate adopted a bill requiring notes to accompany deeds and conveyances of release; also, the bill creating the thirtieth judicial circuit, and Senator Landrum's bill giving county depositories sixty days to transfer the funds to new depositories when such shall have been selected.

The bill allowing circuit or criminal judges, whose circuits comprise more than one county, actual traveling expenses, was passed by the senate. This bill passed the senate two years ago, but was defeated in the house because of the absence of so many members.

Senator Davidson's bill, providing for the appointment of a commission to confer with a similar commission to be appointed by Iowa to settle the state boundary controversy, between the two states, was passed without a dissenting vote.

Senator Tunnell introduced a bill providing for a commission of nine members to rearrange and codify all the laws pertaining to public highways, and report at the next sitting of the general assembly. The bill appropriates \$10,000. The commission is to be composed of three senators, three representatives and the president, vice president and secretary of the State Road Association. Some who have looked into the matter regard this as the most feasible means of getting the road laws in good shape. They are badly arranged, as a result of so many changes every time the legislature meets. It seems that no matter what is enacted, the people soon want it changed, and about the time they begin to understand the workings of one law, an entirely different one is enacted.

Senate bill making bondsmen of contractors on public buildings responsible in action brought by subcontractors, laborers and material men, for wages or money due, was engrossed without opposition.

Senate bill establishing a chair of homoeopathy in the state medical college at Columbia was reported favorably by the committee on education.

Senator Wordeman's bill providing for the payment of traveling and other necessary expenses of circuit judges by the various counties was read the third time and passed by a unanimous vote.

In the house the speaker submitted a communication from the attorney general in which the latter expressed the view that members of the visiting and auditing committees appointed by the governor cannot receive in excess of \$5 a day after the general assembly convenes.

Among new house bills are these: By Marsh: For an examination of banks and trust companies, under direction of the secretary of state. By Higbee: Authorizing the school of osteopathy to grant certificates to practice medicine or healing arts.

By Atkins: Repealing a provision of law under which the penitentiary inspectors receive salaries of \$250 a year.

By Avery: Repealing the ad valorem tax law, and requiring merchandise to be valued and assessed the same as real estate and personal property.

By Fason: Fixing the salary of county judges at \$4 a day while holding court.

By Robertson: Exempting \$500

of mortgaged real estate from taxation. Mr. Bartin introduced a joint and concurrent resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution giving women the right to vote at all elections.

Memorial services were held in the house out of respect to the memory of the late representatives, John Coffman of Scott county, John Regus of Vernon and J. L. Paxton of Boone. The senate attended the exercises in a body and listened to short eulogistic speeches by representatives De Reign of Scott, Jenkins of Boone, Drabell of St. Louis, Correll of Vernon and Pettijohn of Linn.

Representative Bittenger, of St. Joseph, introduced a bill appropriating \$12,000 for the purpose of having marble or bronze busts of Thomas H. Benton and Frank P. Blair, to be placed in memorial hall, at Washington, D. C. It names the following well-known persons to act in conjunction with the governor in carrying out the purposes of this act: Peter L. Foy, of St. Louis; Odon Guitler, Columbia; O. M. Spencer, St. Joseph, and B. B. Cahoon, St. Francois county. Several attempts to enact such a law have failed. This was a pet measure of the late Senator McGinnis, of St. Louis, and while he could invariably get the measure through one house, it always failed in the other. Maj. Bittenger will give it close attention, and believes it will become a law.

Mr. Swanger introduced a resolution for the appointment by the speaker of a special committee of three to go to St. Louis and investigate the affairs pertaining to the office of Excise Commissioner Bell. After a long debate the resolution was amended so as to include the city collector of St. Louis in regard to the collection of dramshop revenue and adopted after a long debate. Mr. Gmelch offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to examine the State Reform School at Booneville with a view of ascertaining what appropriations may be needed. Adopted.

Mr. Tubbs' house bill regulating the compensation of coal oil inspectors and requiring inspection fees to be paid into the state treasury was called up for third reading. Mr. Moran moved to have it recommitted for amendment. The motion was lost, and the bill was read a third time and passed by a vote of 124 to 6.

House bill providing that when a continuance is granted on defendant's application in criminal cases the cost of witnesses shall be taxed against defendant was read a third time and passed.

Following are the appointments which Governor Stone sent to the senate:

St. Louis Police Commissioners—Jeremiah Faust and John A. Lee, appointed June 17, 1893, for a term of four years ending January 1, 1897.

St. Joseph Police Commissioners—T. F. Vannatta, appointed May 21, 1893, to a term of three years, from April 28, 1893, and John H. Trice, appointed May 21, 1894, to a term of three years, from April 28, 1894.

Manager Lincoln Asylum No. 3 located at Nevada—David S. Brown, appointed August 26, 1893, to a term ending February 1, 1895, and Thomas B. Love, appointed April 30, 1894, to a term ending February 1, 1897.

Regent Normal School No. 1, located at Kirksville—O. J. Chapman, appointed December 10, 1894, to a term ending January 1, 1897.

Regent Normal School No. 2, located at Cape Girardeau—J. H. Rainey, appointed September 12, 1893, to a term ending January 1, 1897.

Regents Lincoln Institute, located at Jefferson City—B. B. Cahoon and George H. Green, appointed October 2, 1893, to terms ending January 1, 1897.

Curators State University—Charles C. Bland, appointed June 29, 1893, to a term of six years, from January 1, 1893; Nat. M. Shelton, appointed August 7, 1893, to a term ending January 1, 1897; W. M. Eades, appointed January 27, 1894, to a term ending January 1, 1897; G. B. Rollins, appointed January 14, 1894, to a term ending January 1, 1896.

Manager School for the Blind—O. G. Halliburton, appointed December 6, 1894, to a term ending February 1, 1897.

Manager Reform School for Boys—Walt M. Monroe, appointed February 27, 1894, to a term ending February 1, 1897.

Board of Geology and Mines—W. O. L. Jewett, John H. Britts, E. M. Sheppard and W. H. Seaman, appointed November 13, 1893, to a term ending May 22, 1897.

State Board of Health—Dr. Willis P. King, Andrew W. McAlister and Frank J. Lutz, appointed on November 13, 1893, to terms ending April 18, 1897; Dr. Thomas H. Hudson, appointed June 29, 1894, to a term ending April 18, 1898; Dr. Paul Paquin, appointed July 2, 1894, to a term ending July 2, 1898; Dr. Edward S. Garner, appointed December 31, 1894, to a term ending July 2, 1898.

The bill introduced by Murray of Holt abolishing the agricultural school at the State University and establishing an independent agricultural college, will be bitterly fought by the curators and alumni of the University. It is claimed for the Murray bill that it is supported by the agricultural societies of the state, and will be urged upon their legislators.

Captain William Eads of Carroll county, chairman of the curators' executive board, is urging the legal point that under the law the agricultural farm and experimental

station cannot be moved from Columbia.

"If the agricultural college could be moved," said Chairman Eads, "it would entail a great expense to the state."

"Under the present system the students attending the agricultural college are taught the mechanical arts and other branches by the University faculty, while a separate school would necessitate an independent faculty and a large outlay for things already supplied."

Senator Brewster has introduced a bill, which has passed to second reading, to prohibit fire insurance companies from placing a clause or provision in any policy which shall, directly or indirectly, provide for limiting or reducing the amount of such loss or damage, or limiting the company's liability therefor, by reason of the failure of the assured to take out or maintain such other insurance on said property, or by reason of the rate of premium at which or other consideration upon which such policy may issue. It had been the custom of fire insurance companies to make the assured co-insurer with the company if insurance was not taken out for as much as 80 per cent. of the value of the property. That is, if a man insured a house worth \$5,000 for \$3,000, he would be a co-insurer with the company; if the house should burn he could obtain only \$1,500. In 1893 a law was passed which aimed to prohibit the companies from making the assured co-insurer, but to evade the law the companies have inserted a "reduced rate clause" in their policies, which compels property owners to insure their property for a larger amount than they may wish, or else to sustain part of the loss themselves which their policies cover and which they pay for. Senator Brewster's bill makes all "reduced rate" clauses in policies null and void.

Orchard, of Howell, introduced a bill prohibiting, under a fine of from \$50 to \$500, all games of chance and amusements on Sunday in the state of Missouri. The act specifies baseball, football, racing and theaters.

Dr. Pettijohn introduced a bill to require trust companies to increase their deposits with the state treasurer until the same shall be adequate security for the vast interest which such companies have in charge. At present the trust companies deposit but \$200,000.

Mr. Grubbs introduced a bill aimed at the Chicago & Alton railroad. It prohibits gates on passenger cars.

Mr. Scholer, of Charlton, introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of this house that the state establish no more institutions which shall be supported in whole or part by the state. This resolution was directed to the normal school, which is asked to be established in northwest Missouri. The resolution was tabled by a vote of 77 to 44.

Representative Murray, of Holt county, introduced a bill making important changes in the law regarding the agricultural college at Columbia and Rolla School of Mines. The bill repeals all of article 2, and enacts a new article containing thirty-two sections. It incorporates the two under the name of the agricultural college and School of Mines of Missouri. The state board of agriculture shall be composed of one member from each congressional district in the state, and the governor and state superintendent of schools are made ex-officio members of the board, and it must be non-partisan. From their number the board shall select an executive committee of three and provide for monthly meetings. The board is to have supervision of all the departments of the state which are for the advancement of the agriculture including agricultural college and School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla. It must take charge of the agricultural farm at Columbia, consisting of 640 acres, together with the experimental station and all the property and money now on hand. All appropriations for the agricultural college and School of Mines must be made to the agricultural board, and the board is always empowered to appoint professors and teachers and to confer degrees on graduates. The bill then specifies that the agricultural college shall be located at or near some town or city that has at least one trunk or main line of railroad, and on a tract of not less than 500 acres of land, well adapted to farming and fruit-growing.

The board is empowered to sell the 640 acres of land at Columbia and receive bids for ninety days from suitable localities dealing to be selected as the location for the agricultural college farm. If no location is offered the board may proceed to purchase a farm. When the farm is re-located the board is to refund to Boone county \$80,000 which is the amount Mr. Murray says originally subscribed for the farm, provided that the farm brings this sum. Persons who sell liquor or cigarettes to students will be fined

from \$50 to \$500 for each offense. The act concludes by appropriating \$100,000 to carry its provisions into effect.

Dr. Tubbs introduced a resolution which the house adopted some time ago, calling on the governor to explain why the state board of equalization taxed farm property near its real value and railroad property at a very low figure. Now comes Governor Stone with an answer in the form of a special message to the house, in which he insists as a probable cause of the mass of figures given that the man from Oange predicated his resolution on a mistake in fact that while it is, therefore, worth nothing as a basis for action, it is a good one for the state.

In his special message the governor declares that the house has been "betrayed into an unwarranted criticism of state officials." He denies that the board of equalization has ever added sixty-five million dollars to the farm assessments of the state. He declares that the assessments of 1893 of real and personal property aggregated \$854,353,803, and of 1894, \$887,279,340. The state board increased this \$37,016,712, \$29,150,145 fell on St. Louis city and county and Jackson county and \$8,172,956 on acre property. The total assessed valuation of farm property in 1894 was \$306,920,048 and of city and town lots, \$387,700,609, while the farm taxes aggregated \$767,000 and town lots taxes about one million dollars.

The governor declares that the increases were due to the efforts of the state board to equalize valuations between the several counties of the state and not individuals. The local assessments as returned showed grossest inequalities. Many instances of these are given—notably, Atchison county, \$11.20 per acre, and Nodaway, richer and more valuable, \$9.37; Barton, \$7.53, and Vernon, \$6.69, though the latter was more valuable in every way; Livingston, \$7.56, and Charlton, \$6.27; Knox, \$7.17, and Putnam, \$4.69. In each case the assessment of the lower county was raised so as to make it just by comparison. The governor declares his firm belief that all intelligent people will approve of the work of the board.

As to railroad assessments, the governor says that in 1893 the railroads of the state were valued at \$64,473,000 and in 1894 at \$69,965,000. This does not include terminal assessments made by local authority. The action of the state board in dealing with the railroads is explained at length and it is held that the assessments were made as nearly in conformity with justice as possible. He acknowledges that the superstructures and buildings of railroads are not assessed at full value, but the assessments are relatively as high as upon other property.

He shows that the average valuation per mile in Iowa is \$5,293; in Kansas, \$6,626; in Illinois, \$5,542, and in Missouri, \$11,157. In Missouri the Chicago & Alton is assessed at \$17,000 per mile, while the same road in Illinois is assessed at only \$10,545 per mile. If similar comparisons should be made of roads extending from Missouri into Iowa or Kansas, the contrast will appear all the more marked and striking. This it will be seen that railroad properties in Missouri are assessed very much higher than in the great states upon the border of this state.

In closing the governor says: "The intimation contained in the resolution adopted by the house that the state board had discriminated against farm property and in favor of railroads in making and equalizing assessments is unauthorized by the facts. The increase made by the board on farm property was only 4.17 per cent. as against 7.58 per cent. of increase on railroad property. I call attention to the fact that the \$3,087,523 paid into the state treasury in 1894, about 34 per cent. was derived from taxes levied upon farm property, real and personal; about 40 per cent. was from taxes collected from city and town property, real and personal, and the remaining 26 per cent. came from corporation and license taxes and from miscellaneous sources. I believe it is true that a large amount of property escapes tax altogether and that one or two classes of property are assessed much too low; but this is due to defects in the law, and is a matter over which the state board has absolutely no control, and which cannot be remedied except by amending the statutes. To this very important work of revising and amending the revenue laws I invite the attention and co-operation of the general assembly. I respectfully submit that the public interests can be better promoted by sincere efforts to enact good and much needed legislation than by the hasty adoption of partisan or ill-considered resolutions. Of the properties assessed or equalized by the state board, I am confident that farm property is not assessed relatively higher than other property. No pretense is made that the adjustments as to value are entirely accurate, or that inequalities

do not exist, but I express entire confidence in the belief that no serious mistakes have been committed."

THE WEEK AT HOME.

GOVERNOR STONE'S MESSAGE.

Governor Knu Nelson (republican) was elected senator from Minnesota, defeating Senator Washburn.

REVOLUTION IN HAWAII.

The steamer Alameda arrived from Auckland, via Honolulu, bringing news of a revolution and bloodshed in Honolulu. Charles L. Carter, a resident, was killed, and other government supporters were wounded. There has been much fighting, and the revolutionists are in control. Nearly 200 royalists are under arrest. Robert Wilcox is the leader of the rebels. The fighting is still in progress when the Alameda left Honolulu on January 11, but the government forces had practically overcome the revolutionists.

The startling news from Hawaii received speedy recognition in the United States senate. Mr. Frye (rep., Maine) offered a resolution battling with indignation at the attitude of the United States government in such an emergency. This precipitated a short but animated debate, during which Mr. Frye argued the executive branch of the government.

When the resolution finally went over, though the objection interposed by Mr. George (dem. Mass.) Mr. Frye started the senate with the declaration that, while providence might forgive the senator who made such an objection, the American people never would.

Mr. Lodge (dem., Mass.) made a vigorous speech on the same line, and senators George and Caffery (dem. Tex.) defended the administration.

There was an exciting incident in the house when Mr. Boutelle (rep., Maine) tried to secure the consideration of a resolution of sympathy for the Hawaiian government and expressing it to be the sense of the house that a United States war ship should be stationed at Hawaii to protect American interests. He made a characteristic, although impulsive speech, denouncing the policy of the present administration toward Hawaii, and charged the rebellion against the republic formed by the royalists and adherents of the discredited monarchy directly to that policy. The hour of 2 o'clock, which arrived shortly after Boutelle began his speech, cut him off, and a scene of excitement followed when Mr. Boutelle attempted to have the special order (eulogies of the late Representative Lyle of Kentucky) set aside. The gentleman from Maine continued his appeal until the speaker was forced to rebuke him and order him to take his seat.

NEW THINGS IN DRESS.

From the Ladies Home Journal.

Sleeves are very large, being one-piece leg-of-mutton style that need three yards of twenty inch goods to cut two of the correct size. Interline from the elbow to the top with buck muslin or very thin crinoline. If you want an elbow sleeve have it a balloon puff with a full of the material, velvet or lace just covering the elbow. Do not be sparing of the velvet in making a crush collar; let it lie in easy folds lightly tucked here and there. Pointed corsets showing the regular darts have returned for evening waists. Full dress corsets are round, square and high necked. The latter style for full dress has come in with the great favor shown to black and white chiffon, the use of which amounts to a craze. Loose plaques or faldas dropping over the belt are worn by slender figures. Braes or bodices of ribbon tied in bows on the shoulders are worn by young ladies. Lace points drop plainly over sleeve tops, form a yoke and are worn as a girdle with the points turned up. Lace and chiffon are combined even with fur on cloth costumes. Jet bands are stylishly worn as a yoke or braces, and looped waist pieces shaped for the shoulders or dress fronts in jet beads and spangles are very handsome on silk gowns.

AGE OF A "YOUNG" MAN.

From the Chicago Record.

In a college student, 20 years of age.

In a man recently married, 25 years.

In a city politician, 30 years.

In a successful business man, 40 years.

In a congressman, 45 years.

In a senator, 60 years.

In a bachelor, any age.

ON THE DEPRIVITY OF MAN.

From the Atchison Globe.

Men are such brutes that an apology will not make a cold dinner taste any better to them.

AN EXPERT DIAGNOSIS.

From the Galveston News.

The man who hasn't a good opinion of himself is sick.

MISSOURI'S REVENUE.

The report of Hon. James M. Seibert, state auditor to the thirty-eighth general assembly, has just been completed. It is voluminous document, covering nearly 700 pages. It shows receipts and disbursements of over \$6,500,000 of public moneys. The preface explains, concisely and lucidly, the sources from which the receipts into the 18 different funds were derived, and shows for each fund specific purposes the moneys of each fund have been expended.

Auditor Seibert says revenue service was never so efficient as at the present time, and refers with pride to the fact that every collector of the revenue, without exception, had collected and paid into the treasury all the moneys collected for the state. He says the chief perfection in our revenue system is in the operation of the provisions of the law for getting all the taxable property on the tax books on an equal basis of valuation, and suggests as a means of protection against the over-valuation of live stock and lands by the State and county boards of equalization that the law be amended so as to require assessors to assess unimproved colts, calves, lambs and pigs, with their mothers, and that the number of acres of cultivated lands be given. He also suggests that the merchandise of merchants be assessed by the assessors, and be made subject to review by the county boards of equalization.

The subject of criminal costs is discussed and attention is called to the fact that the unpaid bills of 1894, now on file in his office, amount to \$117,426.50, which with the \$325,000, estimated for payment of 1894 in 1895-96, make a total of \$442,426.50, to be provided for by this legislature.

This item of public expenditures, he says, has been about equal to 10 cents per capita of the population during the past fifty years, and suggests very pointedly that if the laws were so amended as to bring about the more speedy trial of persons charged with crime, limiting expenditures and changes of venue, the effect would be a very material reduction of this expenditure. He does not believe that the fees of the officers charged with the enforcement of the criminal code can be safely reduced, since they are already lower than are allowed for similar services in civil cases.

The balance in the treasury on January 1, 1893 was \$502,277.48. The receipts from all sources into all the funds in 1893-94 were \$6,988,356.14, the disbursements for all purposes \$6,780,908.19, and the balance on January 1, 1895, was \$719,725.43. It is worthy of notice that only \$5,548,955.84 of the \$6,988,356.14 came in from collectors of the revenue for taxes and licenses, and that the balance, \$1,439,400.30, was derived from foreign insurance companies, incorporation tax, interest on state deposits, earnings of the convicts in the penitentiary, and from moneys collected by the trustees of the eleemosynary institutions, etc. The receipts into the revenue fund in 1893-94 were \$4,084,681.46, and the disbursements were as follows: Expenses state government, 1893-94, \$1,099,293.41; Expenses state government, 1894-95, \$1,099,293.41; Support of public schools, 1893-94, \$1,099,293.41; Support of public schools, 1894-95, \$1,099,293.41; Partial support pension law, 1893-94, \$1,099,293.41; Eleemosynary institutions, 1893-94, \$1,099,293.41; Eleemosynary institutions, 1894-95, \$1,099,293.41.

The state interest (and received) \$1,955,868.64, which was used as follows:

Interest on bonded debt, \$313,975.54; Interest on school and sanitary certificates, \$50,750.40; Transfer to sinking fund, \$84,993.40.

The disbursements from the sinking fund were for purchase of \$36,000 of unmatured 6 per cent bonds; redemption of \$214,000 of 3 1/2 per cent bonds and the payment at maturity of \$144,000 of 6 per cent bonds.

Mr. Seibert mentions the fact that \$409,000 of 6 per cent bonds had due the 1st inst., and the money to meet them was placed with the fiscal agent of the state in New York, by order of the fund commissioners, but inasmuch as the payment occurred in 1895 he could not report them paid off.

The state debt on the 1st inst. is given as follows:

Six and one-half per cent option bonds, \$3,000,000.00; Three per cent bonds, \$90,000.00; School certificates, \$1,100,000.00; Sanitary certificates, \$1,100,000.00.

Total, \$5,290,000.00. He estimates that the receipts into the revenue fund for 1895-96 will be \$4,200,000, of one-third, \$1,800,000, will be transferred to state school moneys and distributed for support of public schools. His estimate of the state interest fund receipts is given at \$2,000,000 and he calculates that the amount required to pay interest on the bonded debt will be \$394,150 in 1895-96, which is a reduction of \$118,925.54 from that amount used for that purpose in 1893-94. The interest on the certificates will be \$495,094.58, which is \$55,705.06 less than in 1893-94.

The report is replete with valuable statistical information compiled from certified reports of county clerks and city officials, covering matters relat-

ing to taxation, expenditures and bonded indebtedness of the municipal governments.

In 1894 the sum of \$6,424,885.35 was expended for support of the public schools, derived from the following sources:

Interest on capital of school funds, \$17,601.27; State school moneys, \$76,376.38; Direct taxes in districts, \$1,321,949.59.

The capital school funds of the counties and townships amount to \$7,695,780.40, and the value of public school property to \$15,585,583.

The counties expended in 1894 the following sums of money:

For papers not in ayslams, \$73,410.25; For papers in ayslams, \$19,747.91; For criminal costs, \$17,741.91; For roads, \$1,330,326.46; For salaries and fees, \$3,413,198.

In 1894 the 5,257 draftsmen in the state yielded the following license taxes:

For the state, \$92,748.91; For counties, \$128,776.41; For cities and towns, \$7,841.26.

The bonded debt of the municipal governments on July 1, 1894, was as follows:

Counties, \$9,331,116.00; Townships, \$2,921,000.00; Total, \$12,252,116.00.

Total bonded debt, \$12,252,116.00; State bonded debt, \$12,252,116.00; Total, \$24,504,232.00.

During the years 1893-94 the auditor reports that he registered the following bonds:

County and township, \$1,380,000.00; Cities and towns, \$154,492.69; School districts, \$86,430.00.

It appears that the total amount of taxes and licenses collected from the people of the state, as shown by the annual settlement of the collectors in March, 1894, was as follows:

State taxes, \$2,903,633.03; County revenue, \$53,636.47; Bonds and privileges, \$22,869.45; Foreclosure roads and bridges, \$5,993.47; Township taxes, \$21,001.67; Interest on local bonds, \$13,328.11; Payment of bonds, \$15,742.41; School taxes, \$1,494,975.83.

Total, \$5,030,280.46.

Auditor Seibert, in commenting on this last-mentioned table, says in his report: "I am decidedly of the opinion that the amount of state and municipal taxes now collected from the people is ample for public uses and should not, under any circumstances, be increased. It is needless to say this can only be accomplished by limiting the expenditures to the present revenues. Our taxable wealth is steadily increasing, and, when possible, the rate of levy should be cut down."

IN WASHINGTON.

PETITION DISMISSED.

The petition of John G. Moore to mandamus the internal revenue commissioner to prevent collection of the income tax was dismissed by the district court of the District of Columbia.

DID NOT IMPEACH RICKS.

The attempt to impeach Judge Augustus J. Rick, of Cleveland, failed in the house judiciary committee, by an adverse vote of 9 to 7, and instead of a resolution for impeachment, which Mr. Bailey, of Texas, had proposed to report to the house, one will be presented denouncing the fee system, which, in the opinion of members, has made the proceedings possible. Judge Rick gave a personal explanation to the committee of the accounts in the Birdell cases, which he had handled as clerk of the court, and which furnished ground for the investigation, and testimony was given against him by Martin V. Sanders, who had been his deputy clerk, and who succeeded to the clerkship when Judge Rick was promoted to the bench.

The case was made largely a party question, although Judge Rick had four democratic votes, and as the next congress is strongly republican there is no probability that it will be revived.

HOW HE PROPOSED.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The late Prof. Aytoun was uncommonly diffident when making proposals of marriage to Miss Jane Emily Wilson, who afterward became his wife. The lady reminded him that before she should give her absolute consent it would be necessary to obtain her father's approval.

"You must speak for me," said the suitor, "for I could not summon courage to speak to the professor on the subject."

"Papa is in the library," said the lady.

"Then you had better go to him," said the suitor, "and I'll wait till you return."

The lady proceeded to the library, and taking her father affectionately by the hand, mentioned that the professor had asked her hand in marriage. She added, "Shall I accept his offer, papa? He is so diffident that he won't speak to you about it himself."

"Then we must deal tenderly with his feelings," said the hearty old Christopher. "I